

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SHAQUILLE STEPHENS

Plaintiff,

-against-

CREATE RESTAURANTS NY INC. and NYC 004
213 E 45TH ST NY LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:21-cv-05846

**STIPULATION AND
PROTECTIVE ORDER OF
CONFIDENTIALITY AND FRE
502(D) AND (E) CLAWBACK
AGREEMENT AND ORDER**

WHEREAS, Plaintiff Shaquille Stephens (“Plaintiff”) and Create Restaurants NY Inc. and NYC 004 213 E 45th St NY LLC (together with Plaintiff, the “Parties”) agree that the proceedings in the above-captioned matter (the “Action”) may involve the discovery and use of confidential, non-public, sensitive, and/or proprietary business, employment, financial, medical and personally identifiable information, documents and other materials.

WHEREAS, the parties have agreed to produce documents only on the agreement that such “Confidential Information” will be disclosed only as provided herein;

WHEREAS, the Parties have agreed to stipulate to protect certain privileged and otherwise protected documents, and other information (collectively “Documents”), against claims of waiver and inadvertent production in the event they are produced during the course of this litigation whether pursuant to a Court Order, a Parties’ discovery request or informal production.

WHEREAS, the Parties may be required to comply with discovery deadlines and complete discovery as expeditiously as possible, while preserving and without waiving any evidentiary protections or privileges applicable to the information contained in the Documents produced, including as against third parties and other Federal and State proceedings, and in addition to their

agreement, need the additional protections of a Court Order under Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d) and (e) to do so.

WHEREAS, in order to comply with applicable discovery deadlines, a Party may be required to produce certain categories of Documents that have been subject to minimal or no attorney review (the “Disclosures”). This Order is designed to foreclose any arguments that by making such Disclosures, the disclosure or production of Documents subject to legally recognized claims of privilege, including without limitation the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, or other applicable privilege:

- (a) was not inadvertent by the party producing the Documents (the “Producing Party”);
- (b) that the Producing Party did not take reasonable steps to prevent the disclosure of privileged Documents;
- (c) that the Producing Party did not take reasonable or timely steps to rectify such Disclosure; and/or
- (d) that such Disclosure acts as a waiver of applicable privileges or protections associated with such Documents.

WHEREAS, because the purpose of this Order is to protect and preserve privileged Documents, the Parties agree they are bound as follows from and after the date their counsel have signed it, even if such execution occurs prior to Court approval.

THEREFORE, the Parties seek the entry of an Order, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), governing the disclosure of documents and information therein pertaining to “Confidential Information” on the terms set forth herein, as well as an Order, pursuant to FRE 502,

governing the return of inadvertently produced documents and data and affording them the protections of FRE 502(d) and (e), on the terms set forth here.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and among counsel for the parties as follows:

1. This Stipulated Protective Order (the “Order”) will be entered pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 502 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

2. This Order shall apply to any documents or information that Defendant or Plaintiff provide during discovery in this action (the “Action”) and designate as confidential. Documents and information that may be designated as “Confidential” for the purposes of this Action shall include but are not limited to company policies and procedures; disciplinary records; third-party personnel documents; any information of a personal or intimate nature regarding any individual, including but not limited to, Plaintiff’s personnel and medical records, and all communications involving any of the foregoing areas (“Confidential Material”).

The Parties shall act in good faith in designating documents or information hereunder as Confidential Material. This Order also shall apply to Confidential Material used or revealed during a deposition or in answers to interrogatories. The Parties shall address with the Court at the final pretrial conference the use of Confidential Material at a hearing or trial or other proceeding. It is agreed and understood by the Parties that such documents and/or information may contain highly confidential and/or proprietary information.

3. All materials designated as Confidential Material shall be clearly marked “CONFIDENTIAL” on the face of the document.

4. In lieu of marking the originals of documents, the Parties may mark the copies that are produced or exchanged.

5. Materials marked “CONFIDENTIAL” pursuant hereto and their contents shall be used solely for purposes of the Action and not for any other purpose, and shall not be disseminated by the Parties or their attorneys in any manner, orally or in written form, to anyone other than:

a. Counsel of record for the Parties, and the paralegal, clerical and secretarial staffs employed by such counsel only to the extent necessary to render professional services in this Action;

b. Plaintiff;

c. Defendants;

d. Employees of Defendants whom Defendants determine has a need to know the materials, or who may have knowledge of the underlying dispute and/or may serve as witnesses in this matter;

e. Experts and consultants retained by counsel for the Parties in connection with this Action, who are assisting counsel in the prosecution or defense of this Action;

f. Any court reporter present in his or her official capacity at any hearing, deposition or other proceeding in this Action;

g. The litigation forums in which the Action may proceed (including the Court, court reporters, stenographic reporters not already covered in 5(f));

h. Witnesses, so long as that witness has been identified in discovery as a person with knowledge of relevant facts; and

i. Any mediator appointed by the Court or agreed to by the Parties who assists the Parties in trying to reach a settlement of this Action.

6. All records containing Confidential Information provided by either party or by a third party shall also be covered by this Order and be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” This Order

does not substitute for or limit any obligation imposed on the Parties by HIPAA or by New York Public Health Law, Section 2805-m.

7. Prior to disclosure by the Parties or their attorneys of any Confidential Material to any person referred to in paragraphs 5(e) and 5(h) of this Order, counsel shall provide such person with a copy of this Order and that person must agree to be bound by its terms and shall sign a declaration in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

8. The Party which has not produced the Confidential Material shall not be obligated to challenge the propriety of the designation of Material as “Confidential” at the time made, and failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge thereof. If the Party which has not produced the Material designated as Confidential challenges such designation, it shall send or give notice to counsel for the other Party, and counsel for the Parties shall attempt to resolve any challenge in good faith on an expedited and informal basis. If the challenge cannot be expeditiously and informally resolved, any Party may, on reasonable notice not less than five business days, apply for appropriate ruling(s) from the Court. Specifically, the Party seeking the confidentiality designation shall move for an order declaring the disputed Material confidential within 30 days of the date that the confidentiality designation was first disputed. If the Party asserting confidentiality fails to so move within such 30-day timeframe, the Material shall not be treated as Confidential and shall not be covered by this Stipulation and Order. In the event of such application, the burden will be on the proponent of confidentiality to satisfy the standards for a protective order set out in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Local Rules of the Southern District of New York, and applicable case law. Any documents or information that are designated as Confidential Material shall be treated as such unless and until the Court rules that such materials are not confidential.

9. Should this matter proceed to trial, the parties agree to meet-and-confer to discuss the confidentiality of documents to be used as exhibits during trial, and further discuss those issues with the Court at the final pre-trial conference.

10. All Confidential Material shall be used solely for the purpose of the prosecution or defense of this Action, including any appeals or retrials.

11. This Order shall not: (a) prejudice in any way the right of a party to object to the production of documents or information it considers not subject to discovery; (b) prejudice in any way the right of a party to seek a court determination of whether particular discovery material should be produced; (c) prejudice in any way the right of a party to object to the introduction into evidence of any documents or information it considers inadmissible; or (d) prejudice in any way a party's right to use its own documents or information, which may or may not have been designated by a party as "CONFIDENTIAL" in any manner without consent of the opposing party or Court.

12. The Parties and their counsel shall maintain all Confidential Material in a secure manner so as to avoid disclosure of its contents.

13. Nothing herein shall preclude the Parties from entering into a subsequent agreement, executed by counsel for the Parties, to withdraw a "CONFIDENTIAL" designation in connection with any motions or the trial of this Action.

14. Nothing herein shall be construed as: (a) a waiver by any party of its right to object to any discovery request; (b) waiver of any privilege or protection; or (c) a ruling regarding the admissibility at trial of any document, testimony, or other evidence.

15. Within sixty (60) days after final termination of this action and any appeals, any person in possession of Confidential Materials shall, upon written request, promptly return the

Confidential Materials, including all copies and excerpts, to counsel for the producing party, or confirm in writing that the Confidential Materials were destroyed.

16. This Order shall be, and is hereby, adopted by the undersigned, as an Order of this Court, submitted to the Court for signature, which shall be effective *nunc pro tunc* to the date hereof.

17. The inadvertent, unintentional or in camera disclosure of Confidential Materials shall not be deemed a waiver of any claims of confidentiality.

CLAWBACK PROVISION PURSUANT TO FRE 502(d) AND 502(e)

The Parties hereby **AGREE**, and the Court hereby **ORDERS** pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d) and (e), as follows:

18. The disclosure or production of Documents by a Producing Party subject to a legally recognized claim of privilege, including without limitation the attorney-client privilege and the work-product doctrine, to a party receiving the Documents (the “Receiving Party”), shall in no way constitute the voluntary disclosure of such Document.

19. The inadvertent disclosure or production of any Document in this Action shall not result in the waiver of any privilege, evidentiary protection or other protection associated with such Document as to the Receiving Party or any third parties, and shall not result in any waiver, including subject matter waiver, of any kind.

20. If, during the course of this litigation, a Party determines that any Document produced by another Party is or may reasonably be subject to a legally recognizable privilege or evidentiary protection (“Protected Document”):

- (a) the Receiving Party shall: (i) refrain from reading the Protected Document any more closely than is necessary to ascertain that it is privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure; (ii) immediately notify the Producing

Party in writing that it has discovered Documents believed to be privileged or protected; (iii) specifically identify the Protected Documents by Bates number range or hash value, and, (iv) within ten (10) days of discovery by the Receiving Party, return, sequester, or destroy all copies of such Protected Documents, along with any notes, abstracts or compilations of the content thereof. To the extent that a Protected Document has been loaded into a litigation review database under the control of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall have all electronic copies of the Protected Document extracted from the database. Where such Protected Documents cannot be destroyed or separated, they shall not be reviewed, disclosed, or otherwise used by the Receiving Party. Notwithstanding, the Receiving Party is under no obligation to search or review the Producing Party's Documents to identify potentially privileged or work product Protected Documents.

- (b) If the Producing Party intends to assert a claim of privilege or other protection over Documents identified by the Receiving Party as Protected Documents, the Producing Party will, within ten (10) days of receiving the Receiving Party's written notification described above, inform the Receiving Party of such intention in writing and shall provide the Receiving Party with a log for such Protected Documents that is consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, setting forth the basis for the claim of privilege or other protection. In the event that any portion of a Protected Document does not contain privileged or protected

information, the Producing Party shall also provide to the Receiving Party a redacted copy of the document that omits the information that the Producing Party believes is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection.

21. If, during the course of this litigation, a Party determines it has produced a Protected Document:

- (c) the Producing Party may notify the Receiving Party of such inadvertent production in writing, and demand the return of such documents. Such notice shall be in writing, however, it may be delivered orally on the record at a deposition, promptly followed up in writing. The Producing Party's written notice will identify the Protected Document inadvertently produced by bates number range or hash value, the privilege or protection claimed, and the basis for the assertion of the privilege and shall provide the Receiving Party with a log for such Protected Documents that is consistent with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, setting forth the basis for the claim of privilege or other protection. In the event that any portion of the Protected Document does not contain privileged or protected information, the Producing Party shall also provide to the Receiving Party a redacted copy of the Document that omits the information that the Producing Party believes is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection.
- (d) The Receiving Party must, within ten (10) days of receiving the Producing Party's written notification described above, return, sequester, or destroy

the Protected Document and any copies, along with any notes, abstracts or compilations of the content thereof. To the extent that a Protected Document has been loaded into a litigation review database under the control of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall have all electronic copies of the Protected Document extracted from the database.

22. To the extent that the information contained in a Protected Document has already been used in or described in other documents generated or maintained by the Receiving Party prior to the date of receipt of written notice by the Producing Party, then the Receiving Party shall sequester such documents until the claim has been resolved. If the Receiving Party disclosed the Protected Document before being notified of its inadvertent production, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it.

23. The Receiving Party's return, sequestering or destruction of Protected Documents as provided herein will not act as a waiver of the Requesting Party's right to move for the production of the returned, sequestered or destroyed documents on the grounds that the documents are not, in fact, subject to a viable claim of privilege or protection. However, the Receiving Party is prohibited and estopped from arguing that:

- (a) the disclosure or production of the Protected Documents acts as a waiver of an applicable privilege or evidentiary protection;
- (b) the disclosure of the Protected Documents was not inadvertent;
- (c) the Producing Party did not take reasonable steps to prevent the disclosure of the Protected Documents; or
- (d) the Producing Party failed to take reasonable or timely steps to rectify the error pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B), or otherwise.

The parties shall comply with Rule 4 of the Court's Individual Rules and Practices in Civil Cases when seeking to file any documents under seal.

24. Either party may submit Protected Documents to the Court under seal for a determination of the claim of privilege or other protection. The Producing Party shall preserve the Protected Documents until such claim is resolved. The Receiving Party may not use the Protected Documents for any purpose absent this Court's Order.

25. Upon a determination by the Court that the Protected Documents are protected by the applicable privilege or evidentiary protection, and if the Protected Documents have been sequestered rather than returned or destroyed by the Receiving Party, the Protected Documents shall be returned or destroyed within 10 (ten) days of the Court's order. The Court may also order the identification by the Receiving Party of Protected Documents by search terms or other means.


26. Nothing contained herein is intended to, or shall serve to limit a Party's right to conduct a review of documents, data (including electronically stored information) and other information, including without limitation, metadata, for relevance, responsiveness and/or the segregation of privileged and/or protected information before such information is produced to another Party.

27. By operation of the Parties' agreement and Court Order, the parties are specifically afforded the protections of Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d) and (e).

28. Once executed by all Parties, the Order shall be by treated by the Parties as an Order of Court until it is formally approved by the Court.

Respectfully submitted,

BORRELLI & ASSOCIATES, P.L.L.C

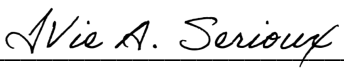
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Dated: 4/5/2022

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Attorneys for Defendants

Dated: 4/5/2022

SO ORDERED:


Hon. John P. Cronan U.S.D.J

Dated: April 6, 2022

New York, New York

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SHAQUILLE STEPHENS

Plaintiff,

-against-

CREATE RESTAURANTS NY INC. and NYC 004
213 E 45TH ST NY LLC.,

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**SUBSCRIPTION AND ADHERENCE TO THE STIPULATION
AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF CONFIDENTIALITY**

The undersigned hereby declares that (he)(she) has read and understands the Stipulation and Protective Order of Confidentiality (the “Order”) entered in the above captioned proceedings and that (he)(she) will adhere to and abide by all of the provisions of said Order with respect to all confidential information (he)(she) receives thereunder.

Dated: _____

SIGNATURE

PRINT NAME AND TITLE